



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office in the Kingdom

YOUR FORTUNE

is wrapped up in your eyes. If they are weakened, then your earning capacity is lowered, unless you bring them to their normal state by the use of ACCURATE GLASSES.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1922. 六拜禮

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " " " " 10 "	
9.30 " " " " " 15 "	
11.30 " " " " " 15 "	
12.30 p.m. " " " " " 10 "	
2.30 " " " " " 15 "	
4.00 " " " " " 10 "	

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
9.30 " " " " " 10 "	
11.30 " " " " " 15 "	
12.00 noon " " " " " 10 "	
1.00 p.m. " " " " " 15 "	
4.00 " " " " " 10 "	

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Queen's Road.
Car and punch tickets available for use on not already full, running at the rate of 100 in the Company's time-table, and for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheque or Compro Order represent. Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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FIRE ON THE B.I. STEAMER "JAPAN."

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AND HEAVY LOSS.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the British India steamer *Japan* yesterday morning whilst she was lying alongside the Kowloon Wharves. Considerable damage was done both to the ship's cargo and to the vessel herself before the large body of fire-fighters managed to conquer the flames. Indeed, at one stage the position became so serious that some of the ship's officers despaired of saving the vessel, and as a last resource it was decided to flood the holds where the flames were raging. By this means the vessel was saved, the fire being finally extinguished at 5.30 a.m. after a five hours' strenuous fight.

The cause of the outbreak has not been determined, but when the Second Officer (Mr. Hole) made the round of the ship at 11 p.m. before turning in, everything was in order and there was no sign of fire. At 12.25 a.m. one of the native crew noticed smoke issuing from the ventilators of the Nos. 1 and 2 holds on the fore deck. The alarm was immediately raised and all hands turned out. The ship's siren sounded on a lengthy distress signal, which must have awakened most of the Kowloon residents from their slumbers and a crowd soon collected outside the wharf gates, including many Europeans.

At the time of the fire there were some three to four hundred native passengers on board as well as a few European passengers. When the outbreak became known the natives behaved well, though there were some signs of panic. In one case a woman seized two life-belts and jumped overboard. She was rescued by the crew of the fire-boat, which was just approaching at the moment to help deal with the fire. In other cases natives thronged the alleyways attempting to secure their belongings. Finally on being assured that there was no immediate danger they moved off the ship and huddled together on the wharf, whilst a few of the men collected and distributed their belongings.

Told by the master of the vessel, Capt. W. P. Rowe, a number of the crew promptly descended to the No. 1 hold and removed the hatches. The bales were found to be well alight, a curious blue flame shooting up out of the hatch. Half a dozen hose-pipes were soon connected up with the engine room pumps and a volume of water was poured into the hold. The two "Star" ferry boats, which had just finished for the night came alongside, and rendered very valuable assistance by pumping an additional supply of water into the flames. The *Calcutta* *Maru*, lying on the opposite side of the wharf, connected up, and before the arrival of the fire brigade something like ten hoses were playing on the burning cotton and jute. Shortly afterwards the two Kowloon fire engines arrived on the scene and took up stands at the head of the wharf. These also were quickly connected up, but owing to the depth from which the water had to be drawn some difficulty was experienced in getting the hoses to work satisfactorily. The new Kowloon Fire Engine worked well at first when started up after a momentary pause, a valve, which evidently had a snapped, and the machine could do further service for the time.

At one o'clock the fire seemed to be under control and the clouds of smoke had considerably lessened, but at intervals whilst the ferry cut off their supply and away in order to allow the fire front to come alongside, the smoke got worse than ever. The fire broke well, and hose after hose was thrown into the hold until something like thirty jets of water were playing on the fire. Large numbers of Chinese firemen contributed from the fire stations in Hongkong, Wanchai and Kowloon, made super-human efforts to get the fire under. Shortly before two o'clock, despite the great volume of water pumped into the hold, the fire fighters in the meantime had been supplemented by the arrival of the second front—the fire seemed steadily get worse. Large clouds of black smoke took the place of steam, and now and then flames could be seen shooting greedily upwards. The smoke became so dense that the firemen were obliged to wear gas helmets to manipulate the hoses. Now and again sharp reports, like rifle shots, could be heard. These explosions, it was supposed, were caused by bales of cotton swelling and bursting the steel hoops. Rivet heads could also be heard creaking and snapping in a very ominous way. The fire by this time had spread forward to the No. 2 hold and there were also signs that it was creeping aft. It must spread to the coal bunkers, and if the coal caught alight it would mean the almost certain doom of the vessel. By three o'clock the position became more serious than ever, and there were further signs that the fire was still spreading.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE DEMAND OF LABOUR.

THE GROWING TAX ON THE COLONY'S TRADE.

In many branches of labour, discontent with wages and conditions has been finding expression since the settlement of the seamen's strike. Formal demands for higher wages and improved conditions of service have been made recently in several instances.

Employees of the Hongkong Tramway Co. are asking for an eight-hour day, double pay for overtime, a progressive scale of increased pay based on length of service, the increases ranging from \$3 for men of three years' service to \$12 for men of over-fifteen years' service. Conductors and motormen are asking for double pay on all Chinese holidays on the plea that traffic is exceptionally heavy on such occasions. They also ask for a bonus of half a month's pay in the twelfth Chinese month. There are several other demands of a surprising character. One is that instructions to conductors and motormen issued by the Company shall be first submitted to the guild for their approval. The guild also desires recognition of its title to recommend men for employment.

Coxswains and crews of steam launches are asking for a substantial increase in their wages.

The stevedoring guilds are asking for an increase of 50 per cent. in the payment for loading and discharging and 50 per cent. increase in the pay of winchmen and all others employed on working cargo at night. An increase in respect of the transshipment of cargo is also required.

Tally clerks and lightermen are also soliciting better pay.

CONFERENCES BEING ARRANGED.

We understand that a meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon and was attended, also, by representatives of firms intimately concerned. The demands of the launchmen, stevedores, tally clerks and native craft lightermen were considered.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. G. M. Young and Mr. H. P. White were authorised by the Chamber to represent the men for a full discussion of all demands, in conference with the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N. (Harbour Master) and representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

At this time the weight of water pumped into the two holds was so great that the head of the vessel settled down in the water until the foredeck was almost level with the wharf. It was then decided to entirely flood both holds. The bilges were opened and an additional flood of water let in. By 5.30 a.m. the holds were flooded and the flames, by this means, were extinguished.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of damage sustained, but over 9,000 bales of cotton, jute and gunny bags as well as 100 cases of tea and 300 cases of borax, paint and chemicals have been practically rendered useless by fire and water. The vessel, herself is badly damaged by fire; the bulk-heads are said to have bulged and the interior ironwork of the holds has been severely buckled, whilst the riveting has been loosened. It will only be possible to ascertain the full extent of the damage when the vessel goes into dock for overhaul.

Fire was not the only risk from which the *Japan* suffered. At one time the cargo began to swell to such an extent that there was a grave danger of the sides and decks of the vessel being bulged out. In the case of No. 2 hold the cargo swelled so much as to force off the hatches. The bulk-heads were badly bulged, as it was and the sides of the vessel must have been severely strained.

After the fire had been extinguished it was noticed that the vessel had settled further into the water, and that she was drawing 38 feet of water instead of the usual 20 feet when fully loaded. Later in the morning operations were commenced to pump the water out of the holds, in which the water stood almost level with the hatches. For this purpose the well-known salvage tug, *Henry Kewick*, came alongside. Two large electric pumps were placed in the holds and pumping continued throughout the day.

The *a.s. Japan* is not an old vessel. She was built for the Apaca line by Messrs. Workman and Clarke in 1900. She was taken over by the British India Company just prior to the war. She has since been employed on the run between Calcutta and Japan. She only arrived from Singapore on Thursday afternoon.

This is the second misfortune by fire that the British India Company had had within a few weeks. In the other case a new vessel of 9,000 tons—the *Umtilla*—was seriously damaged by fire on the eve of her departure for England whilst lying in the Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A RECORD YEAR.

The fifty-third ordinary meeting of this Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday, at noon.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman) presided and there were also present: The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. H. W. Sassoon, Mr. H. P. White (Consulting Committee); Mr. F. C. Hall (secretary); Messrs. A. Denison, Lo Cheung Shui, J. M. de C. Basto, Ho Fook, Ho Leung, T. D. Barretto (shareholders).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Before dealing with the business of this meeting, I wish to record the deep regret of your General Managers and Consulting Committee at the untimely death of Mr. Francis Mailland; and to convey to his relatives and friends our deepest sympathy with them in their bereavement. Mr. Mailland first took his seat on the Consulting Committee in 1907, and during the twenty-five years that have since elapsed, he has done much towards assisting the Company to arrive at its present condition of prosperity.

A RECORD YEAR.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the result of our operations for the year 1927, now under review, constitutes a record. The account has run off with a credit balance of \$334,307.02, which is \$39,172.71 better than that for the year 1918,—the previous best—and this, I think you will agree, is highly satisfactory. Premium income and interest show the very substantial increases of \$169,000 and \$10,000 respectively. These are due, partly to increased trading and partly to the lower rate of sterling exchange ruling on December 31st, 1927. The ratios for losses and expenses work out at 39.11 per cent. and 30.41 per cent. respectively, as against 32.47 per cent. and 30.92 per cent. for the year 1918. I would draw your attention to the fact that though our income has very materially increased, the ratio of charges has fallen by .45 per cent.

The balance standing at credit of the working account for 1921 is \$501,033.11. Although this is approximately \$35,000 less than the carry forward for 1920, I think you will agree that, in view of the present depressed conditions of trade generally, it is quite satisfactory. It is only "yet to prophesy," but there is no person why this account should not show a good profit on the termination of this year.

THE YEAR'S SURPLUS.

The surplus to be dealt with at this meeting is \$334,307.02, and we recommend the payment of a dividend of \$30 per share absorbing \$240,000, and the appropriation of the balance of \$94,307.02 to the Reserve Fund. Owing to the appreciation of gold securities and the fall in exchange, the investment and exchange fluctuation account stands at the very substantial figure of \$201,858.23. You will, I trust, approve of the usual bonus of 75 per cent. on their salaries being granted to the staff.

I do not think that there is anything further in the accounts which requires special mention, but after the recognition which I am about to propose has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability, any questions which shareholders may wish to put.

I now propose the following resolution:—That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a dividend of \$30 per share, an addition to the reserve fund of \$238,014.13a.2d., at exchange 3/7=294,307.02, and the payment to the staff of 15 per cent. upon their salaries, be adopted and passed.

The Consulting Committee, consisting of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Messrs. E. J. Chapman, A. M. Bowes-Smith, T. E. Pearce, H. W. Sassoon and H. P. White, with the Chairman (Mr. D. G. M. Bernard), were re-elected, on the proposition of Mr. Ho Fook, seconded by Mr. J. M. de C. Basto.

The auditors, Messrs. H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe, were re-elected, on the proposition of Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. Ho Leung.

This concluded the business.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

MATCHES ARRANGED FOR TO-DAY.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I. Kick-off 4.30 p.m.
Hongkong Club v. King's Club ground. Referee: Mr. Williams.
R.O.A. v. H.M.S. *Cairo*, Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Smith.
South China v. H.M.S. *Titanis*, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Holland.
Kowloon v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Bolton.
H.M.S. *Curlew* v. Hongkong Police, Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Garton.
Division II. Kick-off 3 p.m.
King's Reserves v. University, Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Collins.
South China "A" v. Club Reserves, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Sambells.
Curlew Reserves v. St. Joseph's, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Newton.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* v. H.M.S. *Tamar*, Navy "B" ground (kick-off 4.30 p.m.). Referee: Mr. Moore.

The Club meet the King's to-day on the Club ground and should win. Kube will not be down this week and it is expected that Banner will be included.

R.G.A. receive the *Cairo* at Sookunpoo and a good game should be seen with the soldiers winning.

On Navy "A" ground the *Curlew* and Police will do battle. These teams have not met before but a win for the sailors is expected.

Kowloon should win against the *Ambrose* on the Kowloon ground.

South China and *Titanis* are due on the South China ground and the home team should take the points.

In the Juniors the last game should be seen at Sookunpoo where the leaders meet the University. The King's will have to play up if they expect the two points.

The *Curlew*'s Reserves meet St. Joseph's on the College ground and the latter team will do the King's a good turn should they share the points.

South China "A" should win against the Club Reserves on the South China ground.

The *Tamar* and *Hawkins* replay in the United Services League having tied for the runners up position. The match will be on Navy "A" ground and *Hawkins* should win.

TENNIS.

The following are the results of yesterday's matches in the tournament:—

Open Doubles.—M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo beat H. D. Runjahn and A. H. Runjahn, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. S. A. Runjahn and O. Runjahn beat Major Lloyd and A. B. Raworth, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-7.

Handicap Singles "A".—R. K. Valentine beat R. M. Smith, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 3-1, J. J. Penman, B. D. C. Morgan, 6-0, 6-0.

Handicap Singles "B".—C. G. Pardue beat A. G. Simpson, 6-1, 6-3.

Club Championship.—Major C. Willson beat G. Maskin, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4. G. W. Sewell beat L. Nelson 6-3, 6-0, 8-1, 6-1.

Handicap Doubles.—R. K. Valentine and D. J. Valentine had a walk-over against Lt. Col. Green and Engr. Capt. Garwood.

Mixed Doubles.—F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Lawes beat A. Dyer Ball and Miss Harrison, 7-5, 6-1.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. R.A.M.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI. on their own ground in their league match against the R.A.M.C. to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—E. Ali Moosdeen (capt.), E. Moosdeen, R. Nazari, O. A. Runjahn, H. D. Runjahn, A. H. Runjahn, N. B. Kitchell, A. K. Minar, Y. A. Wahab and S. Abbas.

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. C.S.C.C. 2nd XI.

For this match at Kowloon to-day, at 2.15 p.m., the following have been selected to represent Kowloon:—A. O. Brown, R. E. Lindsey, H. Overy, F. Evelyn, E. F. Spinks, F. E. Lawrence, S. T. Jones, E. J. Edward, N. L. H. Ralton, F. G. Herdridge and W. Hyde.

YACHTING.

TO-DAY'S CLOSING CRUISE AND REGATTA.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club hold their closing cruise and regatta at Repulse Bay to-day. A dinner dance will follow. The programme includes ladies' yacht races, and three other sailing events and there are seven rowing events, including races for senior and junior fours, senior and junior pairs, scratch four and single sculls. The V.R.C. will be competing in these events. A race for Naval Whalers, 27ft., has attracted eight entries, and a boat will be rowed prior to the regatta. There is also a race for Naval Whalers of 25ft. for which the *Tamar* and *Turra* have entered. Mrs. Smyth has kindly consented to distribute the prizes which will be presented during dinner.

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COLOMBIA RECORD

270

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell
TELEPHONE 3148

A Smart selection of

GENTLEMEN'S

GOLF HOSE

just unpacked. These are now
show at our new premises at

No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

High Class
Tailors and Outfitters

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. ARTHUR R. LOWE has been appointed Special Manager during the temporary absence of the Special Manager, Mr. E. A. M. WILLIAMS.

H. A. NISBET,
Provisional Liquidator.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1922.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

ADMISSION to the Pavilion side of the grounds (stands and enclosure) on the 6th April, will be by Ticket only to both Members and their friends. As there is still some accommodation available, those Members requiring more tickets are requested to apply to Mr. J. BELL-IRVING, c/o JARVIS, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, March 31st, 1922.

BILLIARDS

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

1st. Price ... Gold Watch.
2nd. ... Silver Cup.
3rd. ...
Highest Break ... Billiard Cup.
Entrance Fee \$100.
Entries close on April 10th.
Names to be sent (with Entrance Fee) to
J. H. OXBERRY,
Palace Hotel.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

CLOSING CRUISE AND BEGATTA

AT REPULSE BAY.

SATURDAY, 1st April, 1922.

ON the above Cruise Hotel Patrons and Members of the Yacht Club, are kindly requested, when signing Chits, to add the Letters "R.H.K.Y.C."

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN DELI, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON"

having arrived, from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by the above Steamship, are kindly requested to land their cargo at the wharves and/or extra-barge wharves of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th April, 1922 will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underinsured in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVIA-CHINA JAPAN LUN.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELDERMAN" LINE

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM

AND AMSTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF CALCUTTA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo, are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 5th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Consignee on or before 15th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any TUESDAYS or FRIDAYS between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD.

Hongkong, March 31st, 1922.

S.S. "AMAZONE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LONDON, ANTWERP, HAVRE, BORDEAUX in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remained undelivered after the 6th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th April, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Wednesday the 5th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JORDAN.

Hongkong, March 31st, 1922.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE "BEN" LINE STEAMERS LTD.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that the Hongkong cargo ship "BENMOOR" and "BENECOT" will be coming to the straits, and are expected to arrive at Hongkong about 2nd April, 1922.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March 1922.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance, No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th April, 1922.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1922.

NOTICE.

VISIT OF H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES

IT having been decided to include an Eight-some Beel in the Programme of the Dance to be held on 7th April, the Committee hope that as many as possible of those who receive Invitations will attend a short practice which will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY the 3rd April at 5.30 P.M. when the Pipes of the Scottish Company will attend.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1922.

TO OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

IN accordance with the expressed wish of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to meet all ex-service men, among whom he mentioned officers of the Mercantile Marine, His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR most kindly extends to all certificated members of that service in ships using or passing through the Port an invitation to be present in the grounds of Government House at 2.30 P.M. on the afternoon of April 6th, when His Royal Highness looks forward to meeting them.

In announcements of the above already issued, the final date of application for tickets of admission is stated to be March 25th. It has, however, been realised that if this date is strictly observed, the majority of officers likely to be in port on April 6th will be prevented from attending. Arrangements have, therefore, been made that officers should apply as soon as possible for cards of admission to the Rev. G. T. WALDEN, Rector, Seamen's Institute, Praya Bank (stating rank, ship, name of firm, and any war-services and decorations), the final date of application being kept as late as possible in order to obviate in some measure the difficulty above stated.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1922.

THE LANTERNS AND CANDLES ordered by Mr. C. MONTAGUE FBE have arrived and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. have kindly undertaken to arrange for the distribution of same. The premises recently occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM POWELL, LTD. in WISMAN'S BUILDING will be used as the depot for the issue of these Lanterns and Candles. Purchasers who have already placed orders are requested to send to this depot for their supplies. Further orders may be sent direct to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. The depot will be opened on March 28th and remain open until April 6th. Hours 9.30 to 12.30 and 2 to 5.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1922.

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Hongkong, 29th March, 1922.

NOTICE.

ILLUMINATIONS

LANTERNS and Candles can now be bought for cash at the depot in the premises recently occupied by Messrs. Wm. POWELL, LTD. in WISMAN'S BUILDING.

Price—£22 for one hundred lanterns and two hundred candles.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING in honour of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, to be held at the Race Course Happy Valley on April 7th.

Admission to Jockey Club Enclosures \$5.

Tickets are now on sale at Kelly & Walsh Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform 41 each.

Programmes \$1 each. Ladies free.

Members will receive their tickets in a day or two.

The proceeds will be donated to the proposed New Nursing Home.

H. BIRKETT,
Clark of the Course.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1922, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 131.

Boundary Measurements.

Contents.

Annual Rental.

Estimated Price.

Approx. 22,000 sq. ft. 1,000

An acre or less.

Further details apply to 485

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

INTIMATIONS

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

(Telephone 122).

M. RINE SCARVER'S

PRINCE'S BUILDING.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ALTERATION.

WE hereby give notice of our REMOVAL to new Offices on the 3rd Floor at No. 48, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL, on the 4th proximo.

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

ON and after the 1st April next the Registered Office of the above-named Company will be located at No. 4A, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 4th Floor, (next door to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank).

By Order of the Board of Directors
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1922.

THE HON. MR. E. H. SHARP, M.C., O.B.E.,
DECEASED.

ANY person having any knowledge of the whereabouts of the will of the late Mr. E. H. SHARP, M.C., O.B.E. formerly of Hongkong is requested to communicate immediately with

DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HANSTON,
1 Des Voeux Road, General
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 2 of 1920.

BETWEEN LAU TSE TSAU, LAU TANG SEI, LAU SHE SHI, LAU YIU SHI and LAU LI SHI, Plaintiffs

and LAU SHIU CHUEN, Defendant.

By order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong and

Under the direction of the Registrar, Supreme Court.

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M. WITHOUT RESERVE.

All the right title and interest of the above-named defendant LAU SHIU CHUEN alias LAU WAH CAU (alias) of and in the following PROPERTIES situate in the Colony of Hongkong:

No. 402 & 404, Des Voeux Road West and Nos. 387A & 387B, Queen's Road West, Victoria

being in and Lot No. 1743.

No. 27, Bonham Strand, Victoria

being Sub-section 2 of Section B of Marine Lot No. 4.

The above first named property is sold subject to all existing mortgage and charges.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from

Messrs. DENNIS & ROWLEY,
No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,

or from Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1922.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes A, L, J, W, B, W.

OFFICES TO LET—Two good rooms from 1st May till 31st October. Apply H. E. POUTER, Prince's Building.

WANTED—ENGLISHMAN, free after 2 p.m. daily, wishes clerical work. Capable of taking entire charge of office. Remuneration moderate. Reply Box Q.R. c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—Position by an expert stenographer, Br. subject, 5 years experience in commercial firm. Can furnish excellent references. Please apply to "M" c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

FOR SALE, Studebaker "special six" 5 seater Motor Car; has run under 5,000 miles. First class condition. Apply Box W.X. c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET—Office rooms on 1st floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. Occupation from 1st of May. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

TO LET.

2 NEW OFFICE ROOMS in Central Local City from 1st April. Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Des Voeux Road entrance.

OFFICE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS will be vacant in "Union Building" from 1st April.

Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 3 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply to 485

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

INTIMATION

BURNETT'S DRY GIN

BURNETT'S Gin was a household word in London before most of the men who fought in the big war were born — AND STILL IS!

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE 16.

DEATHS.

DA ROCHA.—At Macao, on March 31st, FRANCISCO DE PAULA MENDES DA ROCHA. Deeply regretted. (Mangila, Shanghai and Japan papers please copy.)

ELSON.—At Singapore, on March 30th, of heart failure, WILLIAM THOMAS ELSON (of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.), aged 38 years. By cable.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1st, 1922.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ALTHOUGH the Secretariat of the League of Nations publishes in English and French a monthly summary of the work done by the Council and the various Committees, comparatively few people outside the diplomatic sphere have any adequate conception of the great work it has already accomplished while it is yet in its infancy. Not infrequently still the League is an object of ridicule by men who do not take the trouble to inform themselves of the real spade work it is doing, though since the war, if not before, no thoughtful man can have failed to recognise the great need of such a League. A useful résumé of the organization and work of the League, which has just been published by the Secretariat, is prefaced by a brief statement in which we are reminded that to-day none of the general questions whose solution affects not only the prosperity, but the very existence of States, seems capable of satisfactory settlement by one State alone; they can be solved only by means of investigations pursued by States, in common and of agreements concluded between them. An international organization, therefore, is an imperative necessity. The League of Nations, constituted as a result of the terms of the Treaty of Peace, is now well organized with 51 States as members. In addition to the three essential political and administrative organizations, comprised in the Assembly, the Council and the Secretariat, there are an International Labour Organisation, a judicial institution—the Permanent Court of International Justice consisting of eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges; and there are also a certain number of Committees and technical organizations whose object is to supply to the political organs of the League any information, advice or reports that may be required on matters falling within their special competence. Some

of these Committees are permanent, such as the Permanent Advisory Committee for Military, Naval and Air Questions, the Permanent Advisory Committee on Mandates which advises the Council on all questions regarding the carrying out of the Mandates (former German colonies, and territories formerly under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire, administered on behalf of the League of Nations by Mandatory Powers); the Advisory Committee for the suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and the Advisory Opium Committee. Other Committees are temporary, that is to say, they should cease to exist as soon as the special inquiry with which they have been entrusted has been completed and the report submitted. Such was the Blockade Committee. Others are the Committee on Amendments to the Covenant, and the temporary Mixed Commission for the Reduction of Armaments. The Technical Committees include one dealing with Communications and Transit; another is the Economic and Financial Committee; and a third is the Provisional Health Organisation which co-ordinates the work of the various existing international organisations, maintains a closer connection between the health services of the various countries and collaborates with the International Labour Office and the Red Cross and other organisations.

The outline of the work of the League in respect to the settlement of the various political disputes which threaten the peace of the world tells of work done in the Polish-Lithuanian dispute; the Albanian question; of the solution by the League of the very difficult and delicate problem of the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands; the restoration of complete calm in Upper Silesia through acceptance, of recommendations made by the League regarding the demarcation of the frontiers. In a number of cases the League of Nations has already succeeded in settling disputes and preventing conflicts. "It has diminished the causes of war," and thus abundantly justified its existence.

Then there is the Administrative work of the League by which is meant the duties which devolve upon it as a result of certain articles in the Treaty of Versailles or in the other Treaties, and of Article 22 of the Covenant. The Administration of the Saar Basin and the protection of the free city of Danzig both entrusted to the League of Nations by the Treaty of Versailles, are experiments of a new and particularly delicate character. Then there is the important work of the protection of religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities in the midst of majorities which are alien to them. In this connection the Council has been able to settle the dispute between Poland and Austria with regard to the Jews who came from Eastern Galicia into Austria and who were threatened with expulsion by Austria. The League secured guarantees for them from the two Governments concerned.

It is claimed for the League, also, that in economic matters, it has already rendered important services, "and the fault does not lie with the League if these services have not been much more extensive." First of all it endeavoured to assist the progress of international labour organisation; secondly, it undertook the investigation of the problems of the financial and economic reconstruction of the world, and proposed what it considered appropriate solutions for these problems. In this connection it convened the Financial Conference at Brussels in September, 1920, when some thirty-five nations were represented, including some which are not yet members of the League, as, for instance, the United States and Germany. The work of this Conference enabled the League to draw up interesting plans for economic co-operation. One of these plans—called the *ter Meulen Scheme*, after its author, who is a member of the Economic and Financial Committee of the League—deals with the granting of international credits to States and their nationals who need them to pay for essential imports. Another important effort of the League in this connection is its scheme for the financial reconstruction of Austria, the fundamental reforms in which Austria has accepted and has already begun to carry out.

The humanitarian work undertaken by the League is of considerable extent. It is in this field that the League, thanks, the Report says, to the international influence which it alone can exercise, has been able to achieve the most prompt and satisfactory results. It has given valuable assistance to the campaign against the typhus epidemic which has been raging in Eastern Europe; it successfully solved the grave problem of the repatriation of prisoners of war who, in 1920, were still

detained in Eastern Europe and Asia. It has undertaken to establish the Russian refugees in the countries which are willing to receive them and to find them employment. It is also engaged in the task of suppressing the opium traffic, and the traffic in women and children, and, finally, it is engaged on the work of securing the liberation of the women and children who were seized in Asia Minor and taken into captivity in Turkey, and the neighbouring countries. "Thousands of women," says the report, "are shut up in Turkish harems, and children have been placed in Islamic institutions."

The Report notes the fact that "the League of Nations has inflexible opponents and enthusiastic supporters. It is open to criticism and grateful for praise. By the criticisms and taunts of its opponents, it can measure the extent of its imperfections; from the praise and confidence of its supporters it can draw new encouragement for the future and new determination to persevere. The work so far accomplished is a promise of its potentialities for the future, when its principles and its system are accepted by all, and its members avail themselves of its help in all the tasks which it is its mission to fulfil." We cannot believe that anyone who makes himself acquainted with the important work which has been done already by the League can fail to recognise that it is an institution which the world cannot afford to be without, and one, moreover, which deserves the strongest encouragement and support from the peoples of the whole world.

Dungeo to the extent of \$500 was caused by fire to the upper storeys of two houses at Nos. 39 and 41, Wanchai Road, early yesterday morning.

Mr. A. R. Lowe has been appointed interim Special Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine in Hongkong during the temporary absence of Mr. E. A. M. Williams.

The total rainfall during March as registered at the Botanic Garden was 4.80 inches. Of this total 2.95 inches fell on the 25th and 27th; the balance was distributed over ten days. No rain fell on 10 days of the month.

For plucking flowers in the public gardens three Filipinos were fined \$1 each by Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday morning. The defendants said they did not know sufficient English to read the notices and that they were strangers to Hongkong.

At the service for students to be held in the Rhenish Mission Church, Bonham Road, on Sunday, April 2nd, at 4 p.m., the preacher will be the Registrar of the University, Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh, M.A., who is taking for his subject: "My Darling Sin." The public are cordially invited to attend this service.—ADVT.

The man arrested on Wednesday night at Mongkok, when Sub-Inspector Field was accidentally wounded, was charged before Mr. Wood yesterday at the Magistracy with having in his unlawful possession a fully loaded five-chamber Smith and Wesson revolver. The accused said that he brought the weapon from Wai chow, unaware of local regulations. Inspector Willis asked for a remand for the police to make further enquiries. The man was remanded in police custody to Tuesday next.

THE PRAYA MURDER CASE

AN EXPLANATION.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—
The Honourable
The Attorney-General,
March 25th, 1922.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the remarks made by you in the course of your address to the Jury on behalf of the Crown in the Praya Murder case, viz., that the evidence called on behalf of the prisoner was fabricated and amounted to a conspiracy on the part of those witnesses to defeat the ends of justice. This I have been told, was in the opinion of certain of those who heard it a direct imputation against me and against my office as the solicitor having the conduct of the defence. I may say that I did not take it as such, but I should like to be informed by you that my view is correct.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(sd.) Gao. K. HALL BRUTTON.

March 27th, 1922.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

THE IRISH QUESTION.
WILL THERE BE PEACE?

LONDON, March 31st.

In the House of Commons whilst debating on the House of Lords amendments to the Irish Treaty Bill, Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the courage and goodwill of Sir James Craig and his colleagues at a most critical juncture. He said that Ulster had lent a helping hand to the Irish Free State. These factors would cause peace in Ireland and the whole of the Empire, the value of which it was impossible to over-estimate. It is hoped that with the co-operation of the North and South, measures would be taken to restore order in Belfast. If successful this would enormously strengthen Irish sentiment in favour of the Treaty. Our obligations and pledges towards Ulster were, therefore, redoubled.

Referring to the House of Lords amendments, he said the Government was unable to consent to the slightest alteration in the Treaty, because alteration would be used by enemies to confuse the issue and to mislead public opinion. He made the exception that he agreed to the amendment regarding the time given to Ulster to exercise her option of joining the Free State. He deprecated any undue exaltation, saying that there was a long period of anxiety and uncertainty ahead. He felt confident of the good faith and goodwill of the Irish signatories, but less confident of their power to carry out their wishes against deadly foes.

CHINESE BRIGANDS SACK
A VILLAGE.
PIERCED ENCOUNTER WITH BRITISH
TROOPS.

RANGOON, March 31st.

Further details are to hand as to the collision between Chinese brigands and a British punitive force, reported yesterday. About 500 brigands, led by Prince Wunthu, a member of the Burmese ex-Royal House, attacked and burned the house of the American Baptist missionary at Namkhan. They also sacked the village of Muse and murdered the villagers. Wunthu proclaimed himself King of Branco and said he had come to annex Burmah from the British. The rebels were dispersed after fierce fighting and Wunthu was captured. Three military police were killed.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.
WASHINGTON SUGGESTS
MEDIATION.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.

The House of Representatives Labour Committee has requested President Harding to call a meeting of owners and miners in order to consider the pros and cons of the coal strike.

ADMISSION OF PEERESSES
TO HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 31st.

After a statement by Lord Birkenhead on the grave constitutional question involved, the Lords referred back to the Committee of Privileges a recommendation in favour of admission of peeresses to the House of Lords.

EARLIER CABLES.

CROWN COLONIES
DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, March 31st.

The British Empire Producers' Organization is appointing a committee representing Crown Colony and Dependency producers to promote development of natural resources and to foster Imperial Preference.

REPARATIONS DEMANDS.

BERLIN, March 30th.

The Reichstag has passed a resolution by 245 votes to 51 approving of the Chancellor's pronouncement that the demands of the Reparations Commission are intolerable.

PORTUGUESE SEAPLANE'S
FLIGHT.

LISBON, March 30th.

A Portuguese seaplane has departed on a flight to Rio de Janeiro, stopping off the Canaries, St. Vincent, and Fernando Noronha.

LAS PALMAS, March 31st.

The seaplane has arrived here.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

FRENCH CABINET AGREES ON ITS
ATTITUDE.

PARIS, March 30th.

The Cabinet lengthily discussed the Genoa Conference. According to the *Matin* it completely agreed on the attitude to be adopted, namely, co-operation in European reconstruction but opposing the surprise introduction of political questions such as recognition of the Soviet or purely internal questions like reparations. M. Dabois, Chairman of the Reparations Commission, in a speech, declared that Germany can and must pay the reparations and, if necessary, the Allies must resort to force.

RUSSIAN'S AFRAID.

LONDON, March 30th.

The British delegation to Genoa who are to start on April 1st, will not be accompanied by special police, relying on the Italian Government's assurance of ample protection.

The Bolshevik delegates are dissatisfied with the allocation of Rapallo as their place of residence. Apparently fearing that the daily twenty-mile journey to Genoa will be ruining the gauntlet. The Italian authorities' measures for their protection include the guarding of the hotel with a strong force of carabinieri and military police.

The Japanese have complained that their quarters at Novi are too far away and have now been assigned lodgings in Genoa.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the accommodation of the delegates. These include placing a palace at the disposal of journalists.

The strike of dockers, which threatened to disturb the amenity of the Conference, was settled to-day.

BRITISH LIBERALS DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Independent Liberals have given confidence in the House of Commons, mentioned yesterday, approving the holding of the Genoa Conference and regretting the limitation of the subjects to be discussed there, but declining to express confidence in the Government in regard thereto.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

A SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT
REACHED.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Irish Conference in London has reached a satisfactory agreement.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

"Peace is today declared" is the stirring message proclaimed in the first Article of the Irish agreement reached at the London conference, as announced by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons to-night. The agreement proceeds to lay down that as from to-day the Northern and Southern Ireland Governments undertake to co-operate to their utmost with a view to the restoration of peace in the unsettled areas.

A scheme is described by which the Belfast police will be organised with specific regard to the religious composition of the force.

Art. IV. provides for trial without a jury for offences punishable with above six months imprisonment.

An Outrage Complaints Committee in Belfast will be established and I.R.A. activities are to cease in Ulster.

ULSTER'S OPTION.

It is agreed that before Ulster exercises its option to contract out under the Government of Ireland Bill, Northern and Southern representatives shall confer upon means for securing the unity of Ireland. Alternatively, they will endeavour to settle the boundary question without recourse to a boundary commission. The British Government will ask Parliament to vote £500,000 for relief works in Northern Ireland, of which one-third is to be for Catholics and two-thirds for Protestants.

PRINCE AT SINGAPORE.

OPENING OF THE MALAY STATES
EXHIBITION.

LONDON, March 31st.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Singapore at daylight, landing from the *Kenning* after breakfast. Great and enthusiastic crowds gathered around the reception pavilion, where an address of welcome on behalf of the Straits Settlements was read. His Royal Highness unveiled the war memorial, and after lunch is opening the Malay States exhibition.

"SIAMESE TWINS."

THEIR DEATH ALMOST
SIMULTANEOUS.

CHICAGO, March 30th.

The so-called "Siamese twins," Joseph and Rosa Blazek, died of jaundice at a few seconds' interval.

Rosa refused an operation for separation of the bodies as a desperate attempt to save her life.

CREDIT FOR SWEDISH
BANKS.

STOCKHOLM, March 30th.

Parliament has voted a credit of fifty million kronen as a guarantee fund to support Swedish banks.

EX-EMPEROR KARL III.

FUNCHAL, March 30th.

The ex-Emperor Karl is suffering from pneumonia, complicated by cerebral trouble. His condition is serious.

AN AMERICAN FAILURE.

NEW YORK, March 30th.

The bankruptcy schedules show that the liabilities of Childs, Joseph & Co. are estimated at \$18,520,000 and the assets at \$5,191,000.

EAST LEICESTER BYE-
ELECTION.

LONDON, March 30th.

The bye-election at East Leicester, occasioned by Sir Gordon Hewart's appointment as Lord Chief Justice, resulted as follows:—

Mr. G. H. Hanton (Labour) 14,062
Mr. Marlow (Coalition Liberal) 8,710
Mr. Allen (Independent Liberal) 3,823

[At the last election, the figures were:—Sir Gordon Hewart (Coalition Liberal), 18,021; Mr. Banton (Labour), 6,607.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON FACT RESPECTING
CHINA.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

The Senate has ratified the treaty dealing with China without amendment or reservation.

The debate on the Chinese treaty revolved upon the question of the extent of the pledge "to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity for China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable Government."

Senator Underwood, replying to heckling questions, insisted that the treaty did not contain an obligation to use force. The treaty was adopted unanimously.

After the Chinese treaty the Senate ratified the Chinese Tariff Treaty, thus sanctioning the whole of the Washington decisions.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO'S RETURN.

LONDON, March 30th.

Dr. Wellington Koo, interviewed by Reuters, prior to his departure for the Far East by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Kyloer*, said that the question of a visit to China arose before he left Washington, when the Government requested all delegates personally to report.

Dr. Koo hoped to return to London in six months. He said that the Shanghai settlement had largely cleared up Sino-Japanese relations.

U.S. AND THE STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, March 30th.

An Order-in-Council has been issued extending to the Straits Settlements the Administration of Justice Act 1920, enabling judgments obtained in the Straits to be enforced in the United Kingdom, and vice versa.

OUTLOOK FOR SHIP-
BUILDING.

Abolition of the flat rate bonus of 25s. a week is proposed by employers in the shipbuilding trade, says a home paper. A gloomy condition of the industry is revealed. The employers say that their gloomiest predictions, at the beginning of 1921 have been fulfilled, and that unless rapid adjustments are made from the artificial standards created during the war, matters will become steadily worse. Of the shipbuilding berths, in all the yards of the kingdom, 55 per cent. are idle, 16 per cent. are occupied with vessels on which work has been suspended or cancelled, and only the remaining 29 per cent. hold vessels on which work is still proceeding. Repairing work is equally bad. In the last six months 1,191 docks were empty during 7,900 dock days.

"The truth is," says the memorandum, "that if we let things go on as they are doing, the industry will be left with barely a rivet to drive. During recent months builders have been trying to book contracts without a penny profit, and in several cases at considerable loss. In the circumstances, we ask that the whole of the 25s. 6d. should come off, but we are prepared to consider suggestions regarding the date, bearing in mind that until it comes off there is no prospect of any revival in the industry."

WORK A "PRIVILEGE."

Speaking on February 21st to the General Council of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed at Birmingham—body representative of 80,000 employers—Mr. H. Dabney, Director of Economic Education to the alliance, dealt with the division of the national income in relation to the Marxian theory of increasing misery.

Starting from the basis of the Communist manifesto of 1848, he described the condition of England during the nineteenth century, and said that, had as the conditions of the working class were during the early development of capitalist production, all the statistics and evidence went to prove that there was not increased misery, but that there was actually slight progressive improvement. The unfair division of the national wealth had been substantially mitigated as a result of the war; and when speaking of large incomes in these days they should be careful to refer to net incomes and not to gross incomes. The extremely wealthy had 13s. in the pound taken from incomes, and a large proportion of the money taken in this way went back to the working class in the form of education costs, housing, unemployment allowances, and many other things. The division of the national income was still unfair in many respects, but to the extent that trade unionism, taxation, and reform legislation was successful it became less unfair. The great majority of people had got to work and work hard. Work should be regarded as a privilege and not as an affliction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SERVANTS STRIKE PA-
QUESTION.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Everybody is agreed, I think, that payment to able-bodied persons for work not done is unjustifiable. It is probably this point occupying the forefront of Mr. Pollock's usually judicious mind which unwisely caused him to appear identified with the "extremists." If the "longing" postulate were all that there is to it, then there would be no controversy whatever. The fact remains, however, that, whether intimidated in all cases or not, the Chinese house-servants merely assisted their seafaring countrymen to an honest deal, which, but for those steps taken, they would not have got from our local shipowners. And how people can argue against payment for service not done and yet remain supporters of the old régime, which includes payment by the "labouring" and professional classes at home of all those profiteers and what not who spend months poodle-faking in Switzerland and pogo-sticking on the Riviera, simply beats me. Here in Hongkong we have our ideas all mixed up. The maxim advanced at the opening of this letter only receives a pure sanction under a system of communal capitalism (which is communism). The suggestion which I make for servant's wages is:—that the Shipping Companies (and any others with consciences) should subscribe to a fund for payment of our servants whilst on sympathy strike.—Yours, etc.,

"MR. DEALFAIR."

Hongkong, March 31st, 1922.

SEAMEN'S FORMER
PRESIDENT.

SEEKING PARDON FOR MURDER.

The seamen in Canton held a meeting on March 29th in the Kwangsi Association's Building, passing a resolution to request President Sun to pardon their former leader, Mr. Chen Bing Sing, who is sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, in connection with a murder case two months ago. They said that they do not wish to infringe respect for the law, but they petition the President for a special pardon, as the President is invested by Parliament with power to pardon any offender whose crime is considered pardonable, at the request of the citizens. Besides the seamen, the workers of different guilds of this city and Hongkong will join the request. A joint petition will soon be submitted to the President.—*Canton Times*.

ANNUAL DINNER LUGARD
HALL.

The fifth annual dinner of Lugard Hall was held at the Hostel Common Room on Thursday. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The portrait of Sir Frederick Lugard, at the head of the hall, was flanked by the Union Jack and the Chinese Republic flag. The various trophies won by the Hostel were displayed on the tables.

Amongst those present were the Vice-Chancellor (Sir William Brunyate), the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, Dr. N. Teeddale Mackintosh, and the Wardens of the other Hostels. The toast of "The King" and "The President of China" were proposed by the Warden (Mr. M. H. Boffey).

The Rev. Dr. Pearce then proposed the toast of the University, to which Sir William replied. Sir William assured the students of his satisfaction at the cheerful way in which they worked together during the strike. He congratulated the members of the Hostel upon their achievements in the field, and added that they were by no means handicapped in their studies as the staff and four of the ex-King Edward VII. scholars with them and also two of the five President's scholars.

At the conclusion of the Vice-Chancellor's speech there followed a musical interlude in which Mr. V. F. Vicanje rendered a couple of violin solos, with Mr. Y. C. Teh at the piano.

Dr. Teeddale-Mackintosh then proposed the toast of the Hostel and said he was glad to hear that Lugard Hall was about to win the Inter-Hostel Basketball Cup. He reminded the members of the Hostel that he had just received from England a parcel which contained two silver cups sent by the late Dr. Jordan.

Mr. M. H. Boffey (Warden of the Hall) replied. He emphasised the fact that every Lugardite will do his bit in the coming year. In conclusion he reassured the Vice-Chancellor that Lugard Hall would not "let him down."

Mr. Lim, the representative student of the Hostel, then proposed the health of the Guests.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, in acknowledgment, said he was told that the Lugard Hall was the "Star" hostel of the University and that he had no reason to doubt the statement. He congratulated the students upon their success in work and sports, and he wished them success in their future careers.

HONGKONG BOXING.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE
TOURNAMENT.

The second night of the tournament, arranged by the Hongkong Boxing Association, which took place at the Theatre Royal last night proved even more successful than the first.

Most of the bouts, it is true, did not last long, but here and there one found a game and plucky loser. In the welter-weight class, for instance, Stoker Anderson went down fifteen times in three rounds before he seconds threw in the towel. He also took any number of counts of eight and nine.

For the most part, however, the bouts ended in the first or second round, a number of them being anything but true to the traditions of the services.

The results were as follows:—

FLYWEIGHT CLASS.

L/c. Smith beat Pte. Smith on points.
Pte. Smith beat A. Rodriguez on points.

BANTAMWEIGHT CLASS.

Pte. Johnson beat Baldwin (*Tamar*) on points.
Signalman King (*Hawkins*) beat Pte. Reilway.

FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS.

Pte. Hughes beat L/c. Crotty who retired in the first round.
Pte. Cutting beat Pte. McCann on points.

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS "A" DIVISION.

Pte. Flynn beat A. B. Tully on points.
Pte. McGuinness beat Pte. Penkeyman on points.

Pte. Kelly knocked out Pte. Dennis in the first round.

In the fourth round of this Division Flynn beat McGuinness and Kelly beat McCully.

In the fifth round of the Division Flynn beat Kelly in the first round.

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS "B" DIVISION.

L.S. O. Wrigley beat Pte. Manning on points.

Sgt. Gough (Police) won on a knock-out from Pte. Sanderson in the second round.

Pte. Martin beat Pte. Scott in the third round.

O.S. Flynn beat L.S. Jenkins.

In the fourth round Wrigley had a walk-over from Gough and Flynn beat Martin. In the fifth round, Flynn retired and gave up to Wrigley in the first round.

WELTERWEIGHT CLASS.

The first bout was the best of the evening. Stoker Anderson faced Gnr. Barker and proved as plucky a loser as has been seen for years. He was down seven times in the first round, three times in the second and five times in the third, on every occasion being able to lead on rising, before he seconds threw in the towel.

Gunner Henwood and L/c. Orr won the other bouts, each in the second round. In the semi-finals Barker beat Logan in the first round and Dennis retired in the second.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS.

L/S. O'Hara knocked out Pte. Drennan in 80 seconds. Gunner Morworthy beat A. B. Newman, who retired in the third round.

In the semi-finals, Pte. Thomas beat Pte. Gardner and O'Hara beat Morworthy.

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.

A.B. Grace (*Hawkins*) and A.B. Barnes (Submarines) were expected to put up a good fight. Grace, however, was all over his man and won readily in the first round with a blow over the heart.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

THE NEED FOR CONFIDENCE.

Sir George Paish was the speaker at a meeting held at Caxton Hall on February 10th under the auspices of the Industrial League and Council. The Right Hon. C. W. Boverman, M.P., presided.

Speaking on the subject of industry and its relations to finance, Sir George Paish said that industry and finance in these days are twin sisters. The foundations of industry could not be solid unless those of finance were also solid. On the other hand, finance could not be strong unless industry were healthy. Just now both were on quicksand, for the solid pre-war foundations had been utterly destroyed. The rock of confidence and good faith was the only safe anchorage they could find, and until financial confidence was re-established, industry could not recover.

France, continued the speaker, by reason of her devastated areas, had had her productive capacity seriously injured and could neither buy nor sell to a normal extent. The indemnities which she hoped for from Germany could not possibly restore the injured districts for many years. Long credits were therefore needed by France, and here again lack of confidence in Germany's ability to pay reparations spoils France's chance of obtaining credit from more wealthy countries. Even in Great Britain there was a lack of that confidence which could make her industries most active. In a period of falling prices no one could see his way to place orders in advance, and no one was willing to spend capital on new works, new buildings, or anything else until prices had reached a level which seemed likely to be normal and permanent. There was no limit to the amount of capital the world required, but, unfortunately, the prospects were not hopeful. The principal necessities for the restoration of industry were first the recreation of financial, economic, and political confidence, secondly the restoration of the over-extended countries, and, thirdly, the reduction of Government expenditure to the lowest possible level, so that capital be made available.

STUDENTS' SERVICES.

SERMON BY DR. T. W. PEARCE.

The second of the advertised series of Students' services was held in the Rhenish Mission Church, on Sunday last, when the Rev. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., Warden of Morrison Hall, was the preacher.

The text was taken from St. John's Gospel X ch., 19-21 verses, and the discourse opened with appreciative notice of the old-time liking which the Chinese have for free and friendly discussion as a means of arriving at truth. This national characteristic has been frequently remarked on by strangers and sojourners from the West who have formed some acquaintance with the working of the Eastern mind as revealed in the every day life of a great people.

Turning to the "division" among the Jews concerning Christ, of which the selected passage tells, the preacher remarked that teachers and leaders whose message has been world-wide in its scope have often been looked upon as mad by the men of their own generation. Terms less obnoxious may be applied to them, but under this or that euphemism, there has been the like depreciation and condemnation of their endeavours to awaken the world and point the way to reform in regeneration and newness of life. Instances in illustration were adduced from the history of China and it was insisted that her teachers and censors of public morals have in their lifetime shared the fate of those who in other lands have assayed to fulfil the like high and worthy mission. The Jews killed the prophets and stoned those that were sent unto them. They said of John, the forerunner, "he hath a devil" and were not slow to affirm the same of One mightier than John who came after.

The spirit that thus interprets in sinister evil terms the best efforts of the best men sent by Heaven to lead and guide, is not confined to one age or one country. The interpretation is not, however, of universal acceptance. There are always some to be found of another mind and there arises a "division" among those who listen to the warnings, admonitions and calls to amendment.

Applying the main suggestion derived from the text, the significant fact to-day is that the claims of Christ to be the world's Redeemer are seen to be in keeping with His personality, His words and deeds as portrayed in the Gospel history. The question as to Christ—madman or the Son of God—should be viewed in relation with His claims as supported by the facts of His earthly life.

Christianity must take its stand on what it can do when it is tried, and, through experience, Christ becomes "Lord and Master" of us all. In pressing home the argument from experience, use was made of illustrations drawn from modern methods in education. The true student handles not only books but the things of which books treat. Instruction is made real when it is combined with experiment, and a sufficiency of experiment is in most spheres essential to sound instruction. The word "touch" is frequently occurring in the record of Christ's miracles is fraught with suggestion as to the touch of spirit on spirit the contact that all may have with Him who came to take our nature upon Him and to prove, as Son of Man that He is in very truth Son of God. Touch with Christ solves the question of His personality and brings to all who are His true disciples and followers the assurance of His power, wisdom and love in saving a lost world from sin and death.

LOWER TAX TO STIMULATE
INDUSTRY."STATESMANLIKE STEP"
NEEDED.

Colonel O. C. Armstrong, president of the Federation of British Industries, addressing the Leeds branch of the Federation, showed how taxation was crippling industry. They could not, he said, determine whether they had touched the bottom of bad trade. He believed there was grave danger in minimizing the bad position.

Speaking of the Federation's deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the request for a reduction of 2s. in income-tax and the abolition of the corporation tax, he said: "I think you will agree that that is the minimum relief which will be effective in helping us out of our difficulties. If this were granted, besides reducing our obligation, it would increase the buying power of the nation and to some extent stimulate manufacture, with a consequent reduction in the enormous burden of unemployment charges."

"But far beyond the actual monetary results would be the psychological result of such a statesmanlike step. It would inspire confidence in the future and convey the impression at home, and above all abroad, that we had turned the corner and were approaching more normal conditions. Such remission, coupled with a low Bank rate, would materially assist in financing business and inevitably tend to stimulate our foreign trade."

"We all sympathize with the Government in the difficulties it has to overcome in making both ends meet; but the fact has to be faced that the manufacturing interests of the country have to be bided over a very crucial period, extending over a year or more. Even with a slight improvement in trade it will be necessary, after a long period of starvation, to nurse our industries back to vitality and health."

A Bavarian newspaper learns that two traitors, who betrayed Nurse Cavell, are just now in the Dutch East Indies Government Service. The Belgian Consul has already telegraphed the Belgian Government demanding their extradition. If the Belgian Government does not want extradition the British Consul will approach the British Government in the matter, as Miss Cavell was a British subject.

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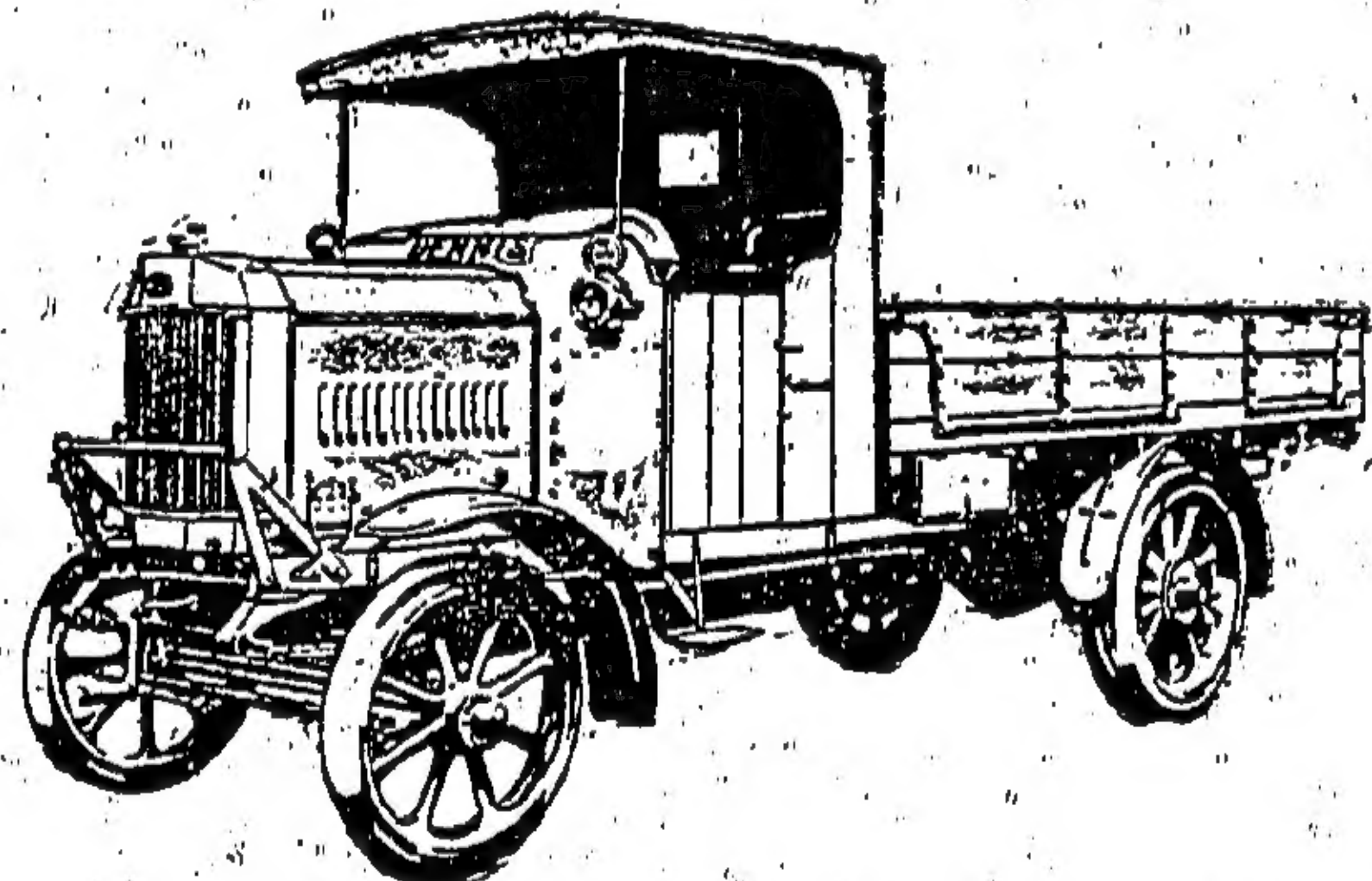
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DENNIS

PRINCESS MARY'S BRIDAL DRESS. BRITISH EMPIRE EMBLEMS.

There is a tradition that every bride should wear on her wedding day "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue." Princess Mary has kept to it. Her bridal dress includes old Honiton lace worn by her grandmother (the Duchess of Teck), the wonderful silver train woven for her at Baintree, and a tiny gleam of blue seen in the embroideries for luck.

Beauty is an elusive thing, even in clothes, but it has been seized for the making of the royal wedding dress: its gleam of silver and pearls proved a rare setting for the simple loveliness of the King's daughter. The underdress was of striped tulle, cut with a square neck and reaching to the ankles. Over it, made in princess fashion, was a veiling of white marquisette, made with a "V" shaped neck and embroidered in English roses and foliage worked in relief with thousands of tiny pearls and diamonds on a faint lattice design: at either side there was a fall of the marquisette and the transparent embroidered sleeves are three-quarter length. The girdle was of silver cord studded with triple rows of pearls, and a train of orange blossom with a silver stem was arranged to fall from the waist down the left side of the dress.

The material of the train was of silver and duchesse satin, made at Baintree by Sir Frank Warner and Son, and it was so woven that it required no lining. It was a little over four yards long, and where it was fastened to the shoulders the Queen's gift of old Honiton was arranged in a fan shape, and fell in a cascade of draperies at either side of the train's length. Old lace, the most feminine of all treasure-hoard, on account of its age-tints, requires delicate treatment, and it was tenderly blended with the splendours of the silver white train, which in its turn was embroidered in the emblems of the Empire, so that the gown was in fact all-British in its making and its symbols.

Indian silver, with its curious lustre, was used in the embroidery of English roses, and there were silver thistles and shamrocks. They were the border embroideries, and some of them had tiny blue velvet centres across the width of the train were finely outlined the lotus of India, the maple leaf of Canada, the tree fern of New Zealand, and the wattle of Australia. The train was edged with a silver picot braid. Seed pearls, baroque pearls, minute diamonds, and silver bullion all went to the decoration of the dress, and 30 or 40 girls have been engaged on this work.

The veil was of silk tulle and was edged with pearls, and with it the Princess wore a tiara of orange buds arranged in a spray in triple rows. A pelerine wrap of finest Russian ermine was made by Revillon, and this she wore over her wedding dress on her drive to the Abbey.

BRIDESMAIDS' GOWNS.

The bridesmaids—Princess Maud, Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Mary Thynne, Lady Victoria Cambridge, Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, Lady Diana Bridgeman, and Lady May Cambridge—were dressed alike, save that the two last-named had shorter frocks owing to their youth, in straight gowns of cloth of silver made in panels opening at the side to show the under-robe of ivory and satin anglaise: the gowns were embroidered in mother of pearl paillette and silver-lined crystals, and at one side a huge silver rose of England caught with a true lover's knot of Princess Mary's favourite blue. The bridesmaids' head-dresses were wreaths of silver leaves with diamond centres, worn over veils of white tulle falling below the waist. They carried bouquets of sweet peas caught with silver ribbon streamers.

The colour scheme chosen by the Queen was of gold and cream. Gold-embroidered lace formed part of the corsage and three-quarter length sleeves of the gown, which was of gold lamé broadened in cream velvet. It was made in princess fashion on severe lines, and there was a soft train.

16-YEAR OLD HEIRESS. ENGAGED TO MAN OF 57.

Mr. Harold McCormick, the Chicago millionaire, has formally announced the engagement of his daughter Mathilde, aged 16, to Max Oser, proprietor of a riding academy at Berne, Switzerland, following a whole day's family conference. The announcement was made through the banker at Mrs. Cyrus McCormick's home, but no intimation was given of the date or place of the wedding. Mr. McCormick's statement added: "This announcement is hastened a few weeks by recent newspaper publicity."

Miss Mathilde's mother, who is a daughter of John D. Rockefeller, senior, and the "Oil King" himself have given their approval to the marriage, it is also announced.

A cousin of the prospective bridegroom, Emil Burg, issues a statement here that Max Oser's age is 57, and not 48 as has been published in the newspapers. "I intend to marry the man of my choice, and whom I love, in spite of whatever happens," is a statement attributed to the millionaire's daughter, which is said to have influenced the family's favourable decision.

WOMAN M.P. ON FINANCE.

Mrs. Winttingham, M.P., who was the guest at dinner recently of the Eighty Club, declared in a speech that women were awakening to the problem of international finance. "The woman in the home," she said, "is the financier. She spends the weekly income, and makes a far better job of it than the man would. The woman has to make the weekly budget balance, and just as the woman is the housekeeper, so is the House of Commons the housekeeper of the nation. The weekly budget must be balanced in the House of Commons."

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"SPIRITUALIST FOLLIES AND FRAUDS."

Continuing his campaign against "The Follies and Frauds of Spiritualism," Mr. William Marriott gave a lecture on February 22nd, at the Mortimer Hall, W., in which he indicated how trumpet scoundrels are worked, and exhibited a number of lantern slides of admittedly "faked" and alleged spirit photographs. The latter were the productions of some notable spiritualists, and the former were taken by Mr. Marriott in imitation and disproof of the same. Mr. Marriott takes the view that all the alleged spiritualist manifestations in modern times have been the result of trickery, and declared that he was willing to accept a sealed packet of flashlight plates of any make, half-plate size, and under test conditions produce a spirit photograph in the hall and throw the result on the screen. There was not a tittle of evidence worth the name to establish the reality of so-called spiritualist manifestations. He did not deny the objective reality of the phenomena which might exist. People might really see or hear what they say they do, but the cause of the happenings was found to be in the dexterity of the performer. They were all brought about by a debased species of conjuring. The only scientific interest that these phenomena possessed was in the realm of the psychology of deception. With regard to the attitude of several well-known public men, it might be said that scientists, as such, did not come into contact with deception. Their instruments and materials did not lie, nor did they play practical jokes. Approaching the subject with a mind incapable of realising the possibilities of prepared fraud, the scientists became an easy prey to the unscrupulous medium. The phenomena investigated should be passed only by those who are in the arts of deception practised by the medium. Four-and-twenty years ago there were not half a dozen spiritualist communities in England. To-day there were upwards of thirty-five societies and so-called churches, which boasted a membership of 50,000. This was an appalling state of affairs, but really appalling only those could realise who knew how spiritually deadening and morally degrading the practices of modern spiritualism actually were.

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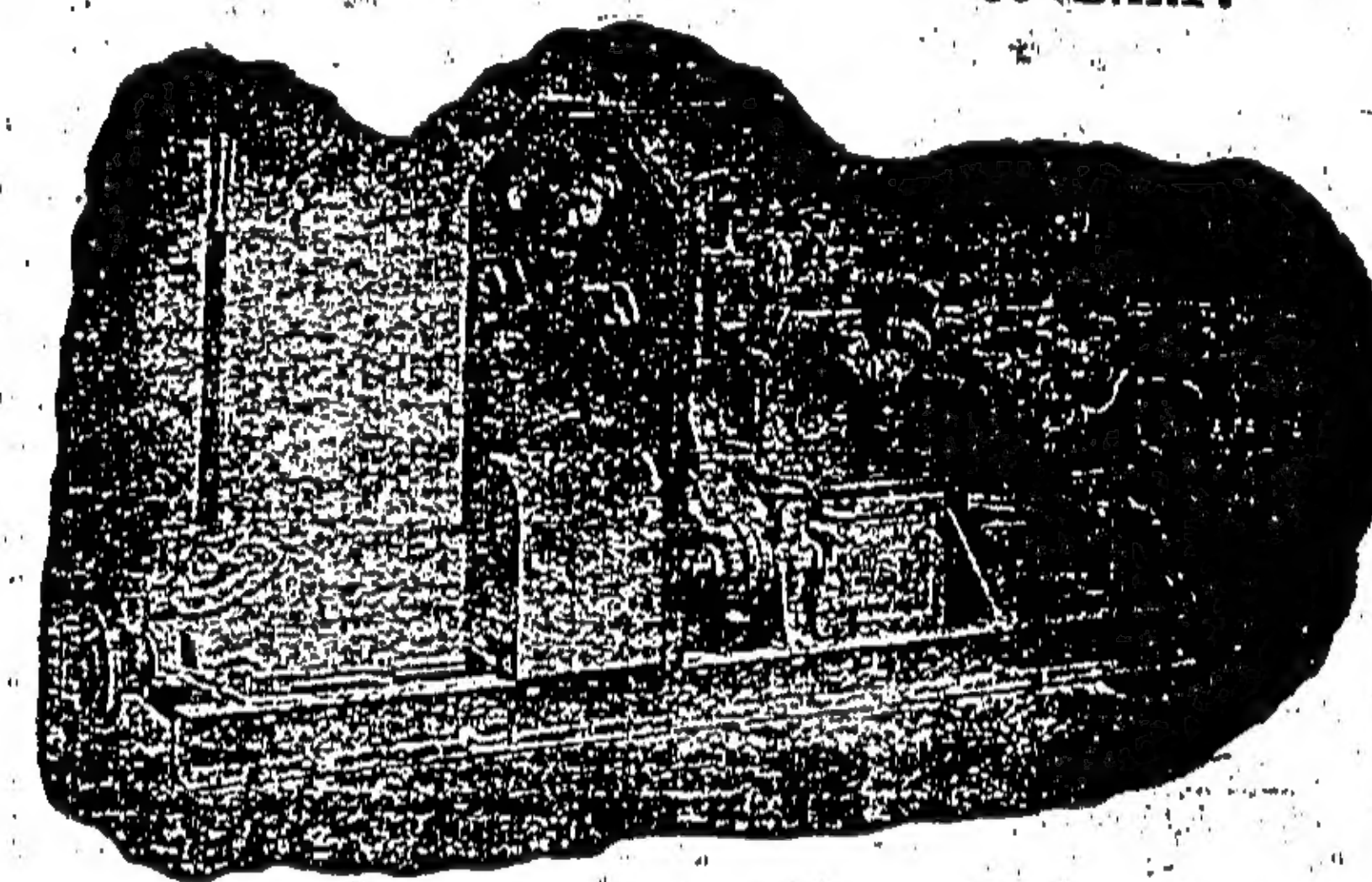
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WEATHER REPORT.

March 31st at 10.55.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok and slightly from Shanghai to Hongkong. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines. Fog may be expected along the Coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.81 inches, against an average of 6.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—

	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Variable winds, moderate to light, overcast, rain, fog.
Formosa Channel	No. 1
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 30th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.83	29.84
Temperature	69	75	84
Humidity	75	81	88
Wind Direction	W	W	WNW
Force	3	2	3
Weather	o	o	cmd
Sea	o	o	o
Highest open-air Temperature on 30th	69		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 31st	60		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 1st to 7th April, 1922

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'ours	Standard Time	Height	H'ours	Standard Time	Height
Satur	1	h.	m.	ft. in.	h.	m.	ft. in.
	1	11	14	6.2	5	59	2.5
Sun	2	10	19	4.2	5	32	1.8
Mon	3	11	04	6.2	6	48	1.8
	4	12	23	4.4	6	9	3.2
Tues	5	0	39	6.2	7	43	1.9
	6	2	39	4.2	6	45	3.4
Wed	7	1	35	6.2	9	18	1.9
	8	4	8	4.1	7	35	3.0
Thurs	9	2	47	6.2	10	48	1.8
	10	5	2	4.3	9	2	3.8
Fri	11	4	12	6.2	11	54	1.5
	12	6	18	4.5	11	9	3.6
	13	5	31	6.4			

INSURE WITH THE OCEAN

ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

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PARFUMS

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DR. LECLERC'S

Medicine

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Subject to change without notice.

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For particulars apply to—

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS.S. CO., LTD.

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OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st April ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st May ... do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

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AND

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

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	To Boston and New York.		
S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ...	via Suez Canal ...	10th April	
S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ...	via Suez Canal ...	20th April	
S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ...	via Suez Canal ...	30th April	
S.S. "KARMOO" ...	via Suez Canal ...	30th April	

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

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HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & Co.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
Destinations. STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ...	"PORTHOS"	20,000	On or about 14th April.
MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID ...	"AMBOISE" ... "CORDILLERE"	15,000 ... 11,000	On or about 6th April. On or about 17th April.

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SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA PORTS OF CHINA

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 14 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Sunday, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG ...	Capt. F. J. Gill	Friday, 7th April, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Sunday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.P. & O., British India
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BIONIA"	6,700	8th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	6,900	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	6,987	26th Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	5,400	1st May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,846	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do.
"DELTA"	8,700	31st June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"ELICIA"	8,100	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHAYBER"	9,000	31st June	do.
"SUDAN"	10,000	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	9,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR" ... 5th Apr. ... (Singapore, Penang & Rangoon, with Transshipment at Singapore and Calcutta.)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 12th April ... calls Sandakan ... (Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)

SAILINGS TO JAPAN

S.S. "MAILA" ...	5,000	1st Apr.	Japan
S.S. "JAPAN" ...	6,000	—	Shanghai & Japan
S.S. "COLABA" ...	6,000	4th Apr.	Amoy

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the uncaring steamer.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
Cargo only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALTAI MARU ... Saturday, 15th April ... BUENOS AIRES—BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

SEATTLE MARU ... Tuesday, 9th May ... BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

GANGES MARU ... Monday, 4th April ... "HONOLULU MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th April

DELI & KISHU MARU ... Friday, 6th April ... CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PEKING MARU ... Monday, 3rd April ... VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via and Delrin—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA

ARABIA MARU (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 8th April ... NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Cape Verde, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports. AMUR MARU ... Monday, 1st May ... NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ

HAMBURG MARU ... Saturday, 8th April ... JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

AMAZON MARU ... Wednesday, 5th April ... KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations

Mon for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers. KAIJO MARU ... Tuesday, 4th April ... AMAKUSA MARU ... Saturday, 8th April

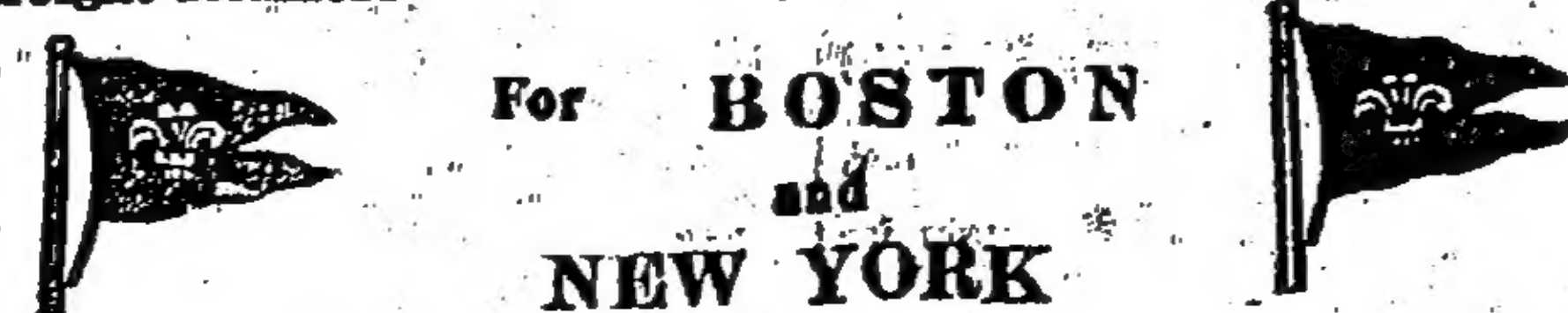
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Thursday, 6th April ... BOHU MARU ...

Tel. No. 1090.

Y. YABUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 21st April.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone 2145

Telegrams (Furness)

84 George Street.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"IOHANG"	On 1st Apr. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 1st Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd Apr. D.L.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 2nd Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 3rd Apr. 4 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"TIENSIN"	On 3rd Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"PHAN SAMUD"	On 4th Apr. 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Apr. 10 a.m.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Apr. 4 p.m.
WHAHAI, Cebu & Tientsin	"SHANSI"	On 5th Apr. 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 6th Apr. 10 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGFOAN"	On 8th Apr. noon.
TIENSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 8th Apr. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodations, including Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to V. Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

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CARGO & PASSENGER RATES AS PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMER	Tonnage	Call at Dairen & omit Shanghai	Call at Keelung	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERIA MARU	9,000	...	...	Apr. 2nd
TAIYO MARU	Apr. 6th
SIBERIA MARU	Apr. 24th
TENYO MARU	May 7th
KOREA MARU	May 13th
SHINYO MARU	May 20th

† Calling at Dairen. † Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, JALISCO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

STEAMER	Tonnage	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
ANYOMARU	...	...	...
SEIYO MARU	18,500	...	...
HAKUTO MARU	...	...	...

For full information regarding passengers' freight and sailings, apply to—

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Fares to European Ports US\$ 320.50 First Class throughout.
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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

SS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
"HOOSIER STATE"	Apr. 11th	May 4th
"GOLDEN STATE"	May 2nd	May 25th
"EMPIRE STATE"	May 16th	May 18th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON
SS. "LAKE FIELDING" ... April 16th.

ANILA-HONOLULU-SAN FRANCISCO

SS	LEAVE MANILA	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
"CREOLE STATE"	May 25th	June 15th
"WOLVERINE STATE"	June 22nd	July 13th
"CREOLE STATE"	July 20th	Aug. 10th
"WOLVERINE STATE"	Aug. 16th	Sep. 5th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.
AGENTS AT CANTON: REISS & Co.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

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"WEST IRA" ... May 5th.

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Steamer ... Sydney & Melbourne via Port ... For Hongkong for Australia

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OUTWARD MAILS.

FROM SHEUNGWAN BRANCH FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samahui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	8.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays		
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

"ANCHORES" 20TH APR. for Singapore, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TEIRE-IAS" 25TH APR for Singapore & Liverpool.
FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS

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and facilities for Home Exchange.

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HONGKONG.

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